

Application No. 09/450,261
Amendment dated October 3, 2003
Reply to Office Action of August 13, 2003

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3, 7-8, 10 and 14-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over patent to Narurkar et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,339,795, hereinafter, "Narurkar") in view of Padwick et al. (Using Microsoft Outlook 98, hereinafter, "Padwick"). The method of claim 1 includes automatically transferring time sensitive data from a storage coupled to a first processor-based system to a storage coupled to a second processor-based system and automatically displaying the time sensitive data on a display coupled to the second processor-based system at a predetermined time.

However, Narurkar fails to teach or suggest, as acknowledged by the Examiner, automatic display of time sensitive data on a display coupled to second processor-based system at a predetermined time where the time sensitive data is automatically transferred for automatic display. Therefore, the combination of automatic transfer and automatic display of time sensitive data from one storage to another storage is not taught or even suggested by the Narurkar and Padwick references, whether considered alone or together.

The Examiner reasons that it is well known for automatically displaying the time sensitive data that is automatically transferred on the display, which must be coupled to the second (receiving) processor-based system at a predetermined time. However, no specific citation or reference is provided to indicate such teaching. Absent a specific hint or a teaching, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established. Accordingly, claim 1 is not rendered obvious and is in condition for allowance. The claims that depend from independent claim 1 are also in condition for allowance because they are dependent on an allowable claim for the reasons set forth above.

Narurkar merely teaches automatic transfer of address/schedule/program data between disparate data hosts. There is no teaching whatsoever as to automatically displaying time sensitive data, which is automatically transferred, as claimed in claim 1. Only automatic

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mapping between fields of a source data host and corresponding fields of a destination data host is provided in the Narurkar reference, but no automatic display at a predetermined time on a display coupled to second processor-based is even remotely suggested or taught therein. In this manner, there is no teaching of receiving automatically transferred time sensitive data for automatic display at a predetermined time on the display coupled to the second processor-based system. Thus, the Narurkar reference and the Padwick reference fails to teach automatic displaying of the time sensitive data that is automatically transferred on a display coupled to the second processor-based system at a predetermined time.

With regard to claim 2, which stands rejected under § 103(a) over the Narurkar and Padwick references and further in view of Kanevsky et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,496,949, hereinafter, "Kanevsky"). The method of claim 2 calls for the time sensitive data being automatically transferred from the storage coupled to the first processor-based system when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off. When combined, however, these three references fail to teach that when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off, automatic transfer of the time sensitive data from its associated storage to the second processor-based system's storage occurs for display at a predetermined time on a display that is coupled to the second processor-based system.

Kanevsky simply teaches data backup to prevent the data from being lost. It is not clear whether Kanevsky taught automatic backup of the data to a second processor-based system. Instead, automatic backup to the first processor-based system itself is disclosed. Absent any reason or teaching as to the automatic display of automatically transferred data at a predetermined time on a display that is coupled to the second processor-based system, the combination of the Narurkar, Padwick and Kanevsky references fail to teach as a whole all the limitations of claim 2. The Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider the § 103

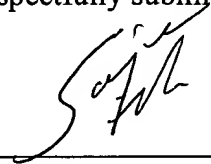
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rejection of claim 2, as a *prima facie* case of obviousness is missing. The Examiner should now allow claim 2 and the dependent claims thereof.

Claims 4-5 and 11-12 are rejected over Narurkar, Padwick and further in view of Vong et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6, 209,011, hereinafter, "Vong"). For the reasons stated above, even if the teachings of Vong are to be combined with that of Narurkar and Padwick, the combination of limitations of either claim 4 or 11 do not result. Vong discloses portable devices with PIM that includes time alert notification. Absent is the ability to automatically display automatically transferred data from one processor-based system to another on a display coupled to a particular processor-based system at a predetermined time. Accordingly, claims 4, 5, 11 and 12 are patentably distinguishable over the cited references since none of these claims are *prima facie* obvious. Allowance of claims 4, 5, 11 and 12 is respectfully requested. Nonetheless, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider all dependent claims.

In view of these remarks, the application is now in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: October 3, 2003

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